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## NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Preamble and Constitution of the Native American Association of the United States.

Whereas it is an admitted fact that all Governments are not only capable, but bound by all the principles of national preservation, to govern their affairs by the agency of their own citizens, and we believe the republican form of our Government to be an object of fear and dislike to the advocates of monarchy in Europe, a dir for that reason, if for no other in order to preserve our institutions pure and unpolished we are imperatively called upon to administer our peculiar system free of all foreign influence and interference. By admitting the stranger indiscriminately to the exercise of those high attributes which constitute the rights of the native born American citizen, we weaken the attachment of the native, and gain naught but the sordid allegiance of the foreigner. The rights of the American, which he holds under the Constitution of the Revolution, and exercised by him as the glorious prerogative of his birth, are calculated to stimulate to action, condense to strength, a cement in sentiment and patriotic sympathy.

Being then, the right and duty to confederate on these high truths, the right and duty to the promotion of our native country in all the walks of private honor, public credit, and national independence; and therefore we maintain the right, in its most extended form, of the native born American, and he only, to exercise the various duties incident to the ramifications of the laws, executive, legislative, or ministerial, from the highest to the lowest post of the Government—and to obtain this great end, we shall advocate the entire repeal of the naturalization laws by Congress. Aware that the Constitution forbids, and even if it did not, we have no wish to establish ex post facto laws, the action we seek with regard to the laws of naturalization, is intended to act in a prospective character. We shall advocate equal liberty to all who were born equally free; to be so born, constitutes, when connected with moral qualities, in our minds, the aristocracy of human nature. Acting under these generic principles, we further hold that, to be a permanent people, we must be a united one, bound together by sympathies, the result of a common political organ, and to be national, we must cherish the Native American sentiment, to the entire and radical exclusion of foreign opinions and doctrines introduced by foreign papers and European political adventures. From Kings our gallant forefathers won their liberties—the slaves of Kings shall not win theirs.

Religiously entertaining these sentiments, we as solemnly believe that the day has arrived, when the American should unite as brothers to sustain the strength and purity of their political institutions. We have reached that critical period foreseen and prophesied by some of the clear sighted apostles of freedom, when danger threatens from every ship that floats on the ocean to our shores—when every wind that blows wafts the raged passions to our cities, bearing in their own persons and characters the elements of degradation and disorder. To prevent these evils, we are now called upon to unite our energies. To fight over this great moral revolution, the shadow of our first revolt of glory, will be the duty of the sons of these wars, and we must go into the combat determined to abide by our country; to preserve her honor free from contagion; and her character as a separate people, high and above the engraftment of monarchical despotisms.

## ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

First. We bind ourselves to co-operate, by all lawful means, with our fellow native citizens in the United States to procure a repeal of the naturalization laws.

Second. We will use all proper and reasonable exertions to exclude foreigners from enjoying the emoluments or honors of office, whether under the General or State Government.

Third. That we will not hold him guiltless of his country's wrong, who, having the power, shall place a foreigner in office while there is a competent native willing to accept.

Fourth. That we will not, in any form or manner, connect ourselves with the general or local policies of the cause of any politician or party whatsoever, but will exclusively advocate, stand to, and be a separate and independent party of native Americans, for the cause of the country, and upon the principles as set forth in the above preamble and these articles.

Fifth. That we will not, in any manner whatever, connect ourselves, or be connected, with any religious sect or denomination; leaving every creed to its own strength, and every man untrammelled in his own faith; adding, for our lives, to the sole cause of the natives, the establishment of a national character, and the perpetuity of our institutions, through the means of our own countrymen.

Sixth. That this Association shall be connected with and form a part of such other societies throughout the United States as may now or hereafter be established on the principles of our political creed.

Seventh. That this Association shall be styled the "Native American Association of the United States."

Eighth. That the officers shall consist of a President, Vice President, Council of Three, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, a Committee on Addresses to consist of three members, a Treasurer, and such others as may be required under any by-laws hereafter adopted, and whose duties shall be therein defined.

Ninth. That all the foregoing officers shall be elected by this meeting, to serve for one year, except the Committee on Addresses, which shall be appointed by the President.

Tenth. That the President, or, in his absence the Vice President, or, in the absence of both, the Corresponding or Recording Secretary, is authorized to convene a meeting of this Association whenever it may be deemed necessary.

THOMSONIAN INFIRMARY, on F street, between 11th and 12th streets.—Mr. JAMES SHACKELFORD respectfully informs the friends of the Thomsonian Botanic system, and the Public in general, that he has fitted up the above house as an infirmary, where he is now ready to receive patients of both sexes, who may desire to avail themselves of a course of treatment. Having been successfully engaged in this practice for the last two years, with the late Dr. Benjamin Thomson, he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may put themselves under his charge. A separate apartment will be appropriated for females, which will be under the care of Mrs. Shackelford, who has had an extensive experience in this mode of treatment.

Mr. S. deems it unnecessary to append any certificates to this advertisement, but would state that there are many persons in this city who, after having been for years under the care of the most skillful physicians, without deriving any benefit from their treatment, have been speedily relieved by the use of the Thomsonian remedies. These are matters of fact, and should awaken the inquiries of the reflecting part of the community.

N.B. WHITLAW'S MEDICA. EDVAPOR BATH, may be improved principles, and at a reduced price, may be had at any time. Also, Botanic Medicines of every description, prepared and sold by

JAMES SHACKELFORD, F street, between 11th and 12th sts.

MASTER HUMPHREY'S CLOCK, edited by B.Z. with numerous illustrations by George Catmough, and Hunsbott Browne, and a portrait of the author, ac tually relieved and for sale at W. M. MORRISON'S Book and Stationery Store, four doors west of Brown's Hotel.

WAVERLY NOVELS.—REDGAUNTLET.—A further supply of the cheap edition of the Waverly Novels this day received and for sale by W. M. MORRISON, May 2. 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel.

JOB PRINTING, of all descriptions, executed at this office.

## POETRY.

*A Magnificent Poem.*—We know our readers will agree with us in a deep admiration of the annexed splendid lyric. It is full of life and beauty. The author is William Pitt Palmer, Esq., of New York; and the editor of the Knickerbocker, from which we quote it, speaks of him thus: "Filling a toilsome and responsible situation in a public office, he gains leisure but seldom to embody his beautiful conceptions; but when we find at our desk a small slip of refuse office-paper, in the hand writing of Mr. Palmer, unaccompanied by ostentatious, self-criticism, or solicitation of any kind, we always anticipate a rich intellectual treat, and we are never disappointed. In this wise came the following; which in influence of thought, beauty of imagery, and melody of language, we have rarely seen surpassed."—*Phil. Gaz.*

## A HYMN OF LIGHT.

"Bright effluence of bright essence increase!  
Before the sun, before the heavens, thou wert."  
MILTON.

From the quickened womb of the primal gloom  
The sun rolled black and bare,  
'Till I wove him a vest for his Ethiop breast,  
Of the threads of my golden hair,  
And when the broad tent of the firmament  
Arose on its airy spars,  
I pencilled the hue of its matchless blue,  
And spangled it round with stars.

I painted the flowers of the Eden bowers,  
And their leaves of living green;  
And mingled the dyes in the sinless eyes  
Of Eden's virgin queen;  
And when the Fiend's art on her trustful heart,  
Had fastened its mortal spell,  
In the silvery sphere of the first-born tear,  
To the trembling earth I fell.

When the waves that burst o'er a world accused  
Their work of wraith and dead,  
And the Ark's lone few, the tried and true,  
Came forth among the dead;  
With the wondrous gleams of my braided beams,  
I bade their terrors cease,  
As I wrote on the roll of the storm's dark scroll  
God's covenant of peace.

Like a pall at rest on a pulseless breast,  
Night's funeral shadow slept,  
Where shepherd swains on the Bethlehem plains  
Their lonely vigils kept;  
When I dashed on their sight the heralds bright  
Of heaven's redeeming plan,  
As they chaunted the morn of a Saviour born—  
Joy, joy to the out cast Man!

Equal favor I show to the lofty and low,  
On the just and unjust I descend;  
E'en the blind, whose vain passions roll in darkness and tears,  
Feel my smile the smile of a friend;  
Nay, the flower of the waste by my love is embraced,  
As the rose in the garden of kings,  
At the chrysalis bier of the worm I appear,  
And lo! the gay butterfly wings!

The desolate Morn, like a mourner forlorn,  
Conceals all the pride of her charms,  
'Till I bid the bright Hours chase the Night from her bowers,  
And lead the young rover to her arms;  
And when the gay rover seeks Eve for his lover,  
And sinks to her bosom repose,  
I wrap their soft rest by the zephyr-fanned west,  
In curtains of amber and rose.

From my sentinel steep, by the night-brooded deep,  
I gaze with unslumbering eye,  
Where the cynosure star of the mariner  
Is blotted from the sky;  
And guided by me through the merciless sea,  
Though sped by the hurricane's wings,  
His compassless bark, lone, wetering, dark,  
To the haven home safely he brings.

I waken the flowers in their dew-spangled bowers,  
The birds in their chambers of green,  
And mountain and plain glow with beauty again,  
As they bask in my maternal sheen,  
O if such the glad worth of my presence to earth,  
Though fitful and fleeting the while,  
What glories must rest on the home of the blest,  
Ever bright with the Deity's smile!"  
W. P. P.

## THE WARRIOR'S GRAVE.

Stop! 'tis the grave  
Of a warrior true,  
The star of the brave,  
Where the war-banner flew;  
Command him to heaven,  
But stain not his bier  
With the sigh of a craven,  
The dew of a tear.

He wept not when traitors  
Sold honor for gold,  
Nor sighed when the foe-man  
Swept over the world;  
He belted his brand,  
And sprang on his steed,  
And spured 'mid the death brunt,  
To conquer and bleed.

He looks from his height,  
O'er the field of his fame;  
And our beacon's red light  
Be the spell of his name;  
And his spirit shall flush  
To each warrior's brow,  
When our eyes shall rush  
To the fight—on the foe.

## FROM THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

UNITED STATES SHIP VINCENTS,  
MARCH 10, 1840.

Sir: I have the honor to report that, having completed our outfit and observations at Sydney, N. S. W. the exploring squadron under my command, composed of this ship, the Peacock, Porpoise, and Flying Fish, sailed in company, on the 24th of December, with my instructions to proceed south as far as practicable, and cruise within the Antarctic ocean. Copies of the instructions were forwarded to you with my despatch No. 57.

We continued in company until the first of January, when we parted company with the Flying Fish and with the Peacock in a fog on the third.

I then steered, with the Porpoise in company, for our first rendezvous, Macquain's Island, and from thence to Emerald Island, our second rendezvous, having passed over the supposed locality of the latter in long. 162 degs. 30 mins. E., with lat. 57 degs. 15 mins. S. without seeing land or meeting with the Peacock or Flying Fish.

On the 10th of January, being in lat. 61 degs. S., we fell in with the first ice lands, and continued steering southward among many icebergs, which compelled us to change our course frequently in avoiding them.

On the 12th we run into a bay of field ice in long. 164 degs. 53 mins. E., and lat. 64

degs. 11 mins. S., presenting a perfect barrier to our progress further south; a heavy fog ensuing, during which we parted company with the Porpoise, her commander having directions to follow my written instructions in that event.

I had determined to leave each vessel to act independently, believing it would tend to give, if possible, a greater degree of emulation to us all; and being well satisfied that, owing to the ice and thick weather, it would be impossible to continue long in company, I deemed it preferable to hazard the event of accident, rather than embarrass our operations.

I therefore submit the details of the proceedings of this ship, as they will, without doubt, nearly coincide with the movements of the other vessels of the squadron, the reports from which will tend to verify our operations.

After an unsuccessful attempt to penetrate through the ice, on the 12th of January we proceeded to the westward, working along with head winds and fogs, and on the 16th we fell in with the Peacock in long. 157 degs. 43 mins. E., lat. 65 degs. 26 mins. S.

On the morning of the 19th of January, we saw land to the south and east, with many indications of being in its vicinity, such as penguin, seal, and the discoloration of the water; but the impenetrable barrier of ice prevented our near approach to it, and the same day we again saw the Peacock to the south and west. We were in long. 104 degs. 27 mins. E., and lat. 66 degs. 20 mins. S.

On the 22d we fell in with large clusters and bodies of ice, and innumerable ice islands, and until the 25th were in a large bay formed by ice, examining the different points in hopes of effecting an entrance to the south, but were disappointed. We here reached the lat. of 67 deg. 4 min. in long. 147 deg. 30 min. E., being the furthest south we penetrated. Appearances of distant land were seen in the eastward and westward, but all points except the one we entered presented an impenetrable barrier. We here filled up our water tanks with ice taken from an iceberg along side the ship.

We made our magnetic observations on the ice. The dipping needles gave 87 deg. 30 min. for the dip, and our azimuth compass was so sluggish on the ice that, on being agitated, and bearings taken again, it gave nearly 3 points difference, the variation being 12 deg. 25 min. E. A few days afterwards, about one hundred miles further to the west, we had no variation, and thence it rapidly increased in westerly variation, from which I am of opinion that when in the ice bay we could not have been far from the South magnetic pole. This bay I named Disappointment Bay, as it seemed to put and end to all our hopes of further progress south.

On the 27th, we fell in with the Porpoise, in longitude 142 deg. 20 min. E., and latitude 65 deg. 54 min. S. and parted company shortly afterwards.

On the 28th, at noon, after thirteen repulses, we reached longitude 140 deg. 30 min. and latitude 66 deg. 33 min. S. where we again discovered land bearing south, having run over for 40 miles thickly studded with icebergs. The same evening we had a heavy gale from the southeast, with snow, hail, and thick weather, which rendered our situation very dangerous, and compelled us to retrace our steps by the route which we had entered. During this gale, we were unable to see the distance of a fourth of a mile, constantly passing near icebergs which surrounded us, and rendered it necessary to keep all hands on deck. On the morning of the 30th, the gale abated, and we returned by the same route to reach the land, when the dangers we encountered among the ice the preceding night, and our providential escape, were evident to all.

We run towards the land about 50 miles, when we reached a small bay, pointed by high ice-cliffs and black volcanic rocks, with about 60 miles of coast in sight, extending to a great distance towards the southward in high mountainous land.

The breeze freshened to a strong gale, which prevented our landing, and compelled us to run out after sounding in thirty fathoms water; and within two hours afterwards the ship was again reduced to her storm sails, with a heavy gale from the southward, with snow, sleet, and a heavy sea, continuing 36 hours, and if possible more dangerous than that of the 28th and 29th, owing to the large number of ice islands around us; after which I received reports from the medical officers, representing the exhausted state of the crew and condition of the ship, of which the following are extracts:

The medical officers on duty reported, under date of the 31st January, that "The number upon the sick list this morning is fifteen; most of these cases are consequent upon the extreme hardship and exposure they have undergone during the last gales of wind, when the ship has been surrounded with ice. This number is not large, but it is necessary to state that the general health of the crew is, in our opinion, decidedly affected, and that under ordinary circumstances the list would be very much increased, while the men, under the present exigencies, actuated by a laudable desire to do their duty to the last, refrain from presenting themselves as applicants for the list."

"Under these circumstances, we feel ourselves obliged to report that, in our opinion, a few days more of such exposure as they have already undergone would reduce the number of the crew by sickness to such an extent as to hazard the safety of the ship and lives of all on board."

After which, the surgeon being restored to duty, reported to me as follows:

"I respectfully report that, in my opinion, the health of the crew is materially affected by the severe fatigue, want of sleep, and expo-

sure to the weather, to which they have lately been subjected; that a continuance of these hardships, even for a very short period, will entirely disqualify a great number of men for their duty, and that the necessary attention to the health of the crew and their future efficiency and usefulness demand the immediate return of the ship to a milder climate."

Deeming it my duty, however, to persevere, I decided to continue, and steered again for the land, which we had named the Antarctic Continent.

We reached it on the 2d of February, about 60 miles to the westward of the point first visited, where we found the coast lined with solid perpendicular ice cliffs, preventing the possibility of landing, and the same mountains trending to the westward. From thence we proceeded to the westward along the ice barrier, which appeared to make from the land, until the 3d, when we again encountered a severe gale from the S. E. with thick weather and snow until the 7th February, when it cleared up sufficiently to allow us to see our way clear, and we again approached the perpendicular barrier of ice, similar to that which we had previously seen as attached to the land; the same land being in sight at a great distance. We stood along the barrier about 70 miles to the westward, when it suddenly trended to the southward, and our further progress south was arrested by a solid barrier of field ice. After an unsuccessful examination for 24 hours in all directions, we continued to the westward along the barrier, as usual surrounded by ice islands.

On the 8th and 10th (being on the 8th in longitude 127 deg. 7 min. E., latitude 65 deg. 3 min. S.) we had similar appearances of distant mountains, but the compact barrier extending from east to west by south prevented a nearer approach.

On the night of the 9th February, being the first clear night for some time, we witnessed the aurora australis.

We continued, on the 10th and 11th, westward, with southeast winds and fine weather, close along the barrier, which was more compact, with immense islands of ice enclosed within the field ice.

On the 12th we again saw the distant mountains, but were unable to effect a nearer approach, being in longitude 112 deg. 16 min. E., latitude 64 deg. 57 min. S. and I was again compelled to go on to the westward.

The ice barrier trending more to the southward, induced me to hope that we should again succeed in approaching nearer the supposed line of coast. On the 13th, at noon, we had reached longitude 107 deg. 45 min. latitude 65 deg. 11 min. S. with a tolerably clear sea before us, and the land plainly in sight. I continued pushing through the ice until we were stopped by the fixed barrier about fifteen miles from the shore, and with little or no prospect of effecting a landing.

I hauled off for the short night, and the next morning made another attempt at a different point, but was equally unsuccessful, being able to approach only three or four miles nearer, as it appeared perfectly impenetrable. Near us were several icebergs, covered and stained with earth, on one of which we landed, and obtained numerous specimens of sandstone, quartz, conglomerate and sand, some weighing a hundred pounds. This, I am well satisfied, gave us more specimens than we could have obtained from the land itself, as we should no doubt have found it covered with ice and snow one hundred or more feet in thickness. We obtained a supply of fresh water from a pond in the centre of the same island. Our position was longitude 106 deg. 40 min. E. latitude 65 deg. 57 min. S. and upwards of 70 miles of coast in sight, trending the same as that we had previously seen.

Although I had now reached the position where our examinations were to terminate by my instructions to the squadron, I concluded to proceed to the westward along the barrier, which continued to be much discolored by earth; and specimens of rock, &c. were obtained from an ice island. A sea leopard was seen on the ice, but the boats did not succeed in taking him.

On the 17th February, in longitude 97 deg. 30 min. E. latitude 64 deg. S. land was again seen at a great distance to the southwest. We now found ourselves closely embayed, and unable to proceed in a westerly direction; the ice barrier trending around to the northward and eastward, compelled us to retrace our steps. We had entered a deep gulf on its southern side, and it required four days beating along its northern shore to get out of it. During this time our position was critical, the weather changeable, and little room in case of bad weather. It fortunately held up until we found ourselves again in a clear sea to the northward.

The ice barrier had now trended to about 62 degrees of latitude: the wind having set in from the westward with dark weather, and little prospect of seeing land or making much progress to the westward prior to the first of March, thereby losing time which might be spent to advantage for our whaling interests at New Zealand, I determined to proceed to the north on the evening of the 21st.

There was a brilliant appearance of the aurora australis on the 17th Feb. in long. 97 39 E. lat. 64 00 S. Also, on 22d in " 103 30 E. " 58 10 S. 25th " 117 31 E. " 53 10 S. On the 1st March 137 00 E. " 49 30 S.

The result stated in this report leads me to the following conclusions:

1st. From our discoveries of the land through forty degrees of longitude, and the observations made during this interesting cruise, with the similarity of formation and position of the ice during our close examination of it, I consider that there can scarcely be doubt of the existence of the Antarctic conti-

ment, extending the whole distance of seventy degrees from east to west.

2d. That different points of the land are at times free from the ice barrier.

3d. That they are frequented by seal, many of which were seen, and offer to our enterprising countrymen engaged in those pursuits, a field of large extent for their future operations.

4th. That the large number of whales, of different species, seen, and the quantity of food for them, would designate this coast as a place of great resort for them. The fin back whale seemed to predominate.

We proceeded on our cruise to the northward and eastward with strong gales, until we reached the latitude of certain islands laid down on the charts as the Royal Company's islands, about six degrees to the westward of their supposed locality; I then stood on their parallel and passed over their supposed site, but we saw nothing of them, or any indication of land in the vicinity. I feel confident, as far as respects their existence in or near the longitude or parallel assigned them, to assert that they do not exist.

The last ice island was seen in latitude 51 degrees south. A few specimens of natural history were obtained and preserved during the cruise.

As I conceive it would be unbecoming in me to speak of our arduous services, the report and accompanying chart of our cruise must speak for us; but I cannot close this report without bringing to your notice the high estimation in which I hold the conduct of the officers, seamen, and marines, during this antarctic cruise, the manner and spirit, together with the coolness and alacrity with which they have met the dangers and performed their duties. I trust that they will receive from the Government some gratifying notice of it. All I can say in their favor would fall far short of what they deserve.

I shall ever bear testimony that they have proved themselves worthy of the high character borne by our countrymen and the Navy to which they belong.

I have the honor to be, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES WILKES,  
Comm'r Exploring Expedition of the U. S.  
To the Hon. JAMES K. PAULDING,  
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

## RECEIPTS FOR THE SEASON.

*General directions for sweetmeats and Jellies.*—In preparing sugar for sweetmeats let it be entirely dissolved before you put it on the fire. If you dissolve it in water, allow about half pint of water to a pound of sugar. If you boil the sugar before you add the fruit to it, it will be improved in clearness by dressing it through a flannel bag. Skim off the brown skum all the time it is boiling. If sweetmeats are boiled too long, they will lose their flavor and become of a dark color. If boiled too short a time, they will not keep well. You may ascertain when jelly is done, by dropping a small spoonful in a glass of water. If it sinks in a lump to the bottom, it is sufficiently done.—This trial must be made after the jelly is cold. Raspberry jelly requires more boiling than any other sort; black current jelly less. Keep your jellies, &c., in glass jars, or in those of white queensware.

*To make Current Jelly.*—Pick your currants very carefully, and if it be necessary to wash them, be sure they are thoroughly drained. Place them in a stone jar, well covered in a pot of boiling water. When cooked soft, strain them through a coarse cloth, add one pound of fine Havana sugar to each pound of the jelly, put into a jar and cover as above. Or you may break your currants with a pestle and squeeze them through a cloth. Put a pint of clean sugar to a pint of juice, and boil it very slowly till it becomes rosy.

This is an excellent article especially in sickness, and no family need or ought to be without a supply.

*Cherry Jam.*—To twelve pounds of Kentish or Duke cherries, when ripe, weigh one pound of sugar; break the stones of part and blanch them; then put them to the fruit and sugar, and boil all gently till the jam comes clear from the pan. Pour into China plates to come up to table. Keep in boxes with white paper between.

*Currant Jam—black red, or white.*—Let the fruit be very ripe, pick it clean from the stalks, bruise it, and to every pound put three quarters of a pound of loaf-sugar, stir it well and boil it half an hour.

It is with our judgments as with our watches, none go just alike, yet each believes his own.—[Pope.]

He that studieth revenge, keepeth his own wounds green.—[Bacon.]

According to the book of Jasher recently published, Naamah, the daughter of Enoch, was five hundred and eighty years old when she was married to Noah.

It is said that Gen. Adair, of Kentucky, recently deceased, was the last man living that possessed a personal knowledge of Col. Burr's views, plans, and resources; and if he has left no explanation of the character of the expedition, none will ever be given.

The U. S. Schr. *Flying Fish* (of the Exploring Expedition) was at the Bay of Islands on the 25th of March. She had suffered much from ice. Only three men were on duty when she reached the Bay. Her officers are Lieut. R. F. Pluckney, Commandant, George T. Sinclair, Master, William May, Passed Midshipman, George W. Harrison, do.—*Nat. Int.*